

Choose the Correct Answer:

1. $7 - 5 \square \mathbb{N}$ (\subset or \nsubseteq or \notin or \in)

2. If we add 3 to the number x , we get
 ($3x$ or $3 + x$ or $2x + 3$ or $2x$)

3. $(93 + 7) - (7 + 93) = \dots\dots\dots$ (0 or 10 or 100 or 1000)

4. The perimeter of an equilateral triangle whose side length L cm. = cm.
 ($L + 3$ or $3L$ or $6 + L$ or $6L$)

5. The circumference of a circle of radius 4 cm. = $\pi \times \dots\dots\dots$ cm.
 (4 or 8 or 16 or 10)

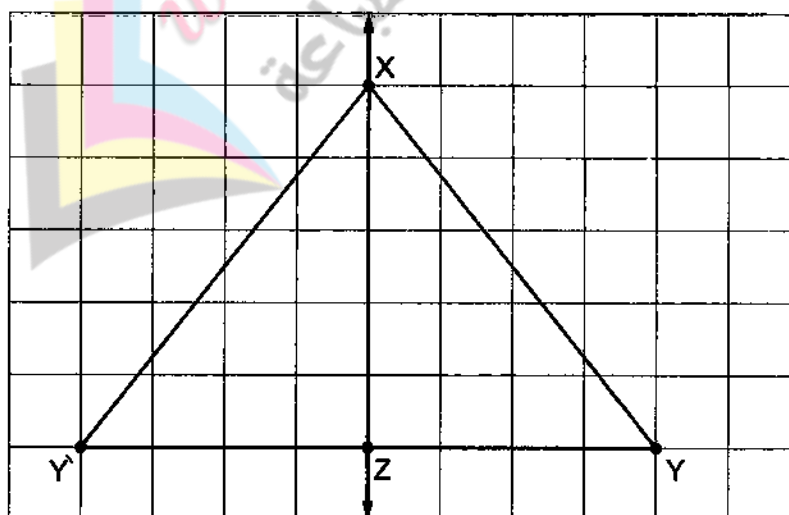
6. $(4 \times 31) \times 25 = (31 \times \dots\dots\dots) \times 25$ (2 or 4 or 3 or 5)

7. The area of a rhombus whose diagonals lengths are 12 cm. , 16 cm.
 = cm^2 (69 or 96 or 56 or 192)

8. The area of a square of diagonal length 10 cm. = cm^2
 (25 or 50 or 100 or 400)

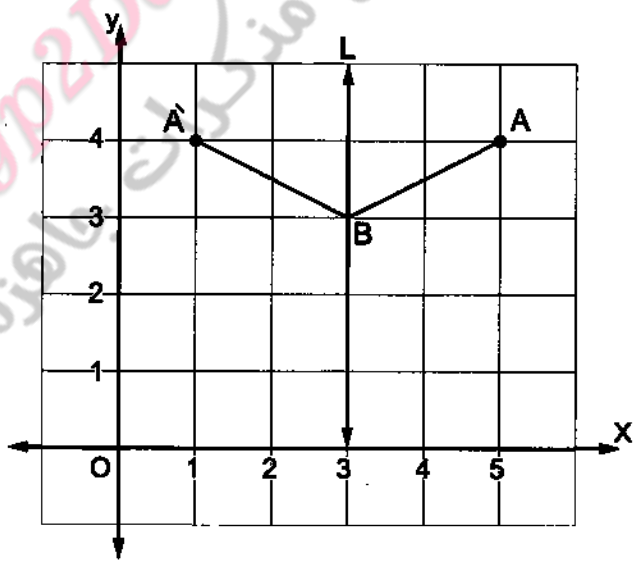
In the opposite figure :


ΔXYZ is transformed to $\Delta X'Y'Z'$, then this transformation is called



(reflection or translation or rotation or otherwise)

10. The symbolic expression for the double of the number y is
 ($y + 2$ or $2y$ or y or $y - 2$)

11.	A circle of diameter 28 cm. , its circumference = cm. (22 or 44 or 88 or 56)
12.	If $86 \times 15 = 86 \times X + 86 \times 10$, then $X =$ (10 or 5 or 15 or 20)
13.	$(8 \div 4)$ \mathbb{N} (\in or \notin or \subset or $\not\subset$)
14.	The area of the square of diagonal length 8 cm. = cm^2 (16 or 32 or 64 or 96)
15.	The area of the rhombus of diagonals lengths 6 cm. , 8 cm. = cm^2 (12 or 24 or 48 or 96)
16.	The area of a square whose perimeter 32 cm. = cm^2 (128 or 32 or 64 or 1 024)
17.	On the coordinate plane in the opposite figure the image of the point A by reflection in L is  ((5 , 4) or (3 , 3) or (1 , 4) or (4 , 1))
18.	The solution of the equation : $x - 5 = 19$ is $x =$ (14 or 24 or 5)
19.	If $7 \times 15 = 15 \times x$, then $x =$ (7 or 15 or 9 or 5)
20.	If we multiply the number (X) by 5 , then we shall get the number ($X + 5$ or $5X$ or $X - 5$)
21.	The area of the square which its diagonal length is 6 cm. = cm^2 (12 or 18 or 81)

22. The circumference of a circle of radius 35 cm. is cm.
(110 or 220 or 202)
23. The square has axes of symmetry. (2 or 4 or 6 or 8)
24. We add 3 to twice a number x , then the expression =
($3x$ or $6x$ or $3+x$ or $3+2x$)
25. Circumference of the circle = (πr or $2\pi r$ or π or $\pi+r$)
26. $72 + 12 = 12 + \dots\dots\dots$ (23 or 72 or 12 or 27)
27. The property used in $a \times (b \times c) = (a \times b) \times c$ is
(associative or commutative or distributive or something else)
28. The opposite geometric transformation is 
(rotation or translation or reflection or something else)
29. If the diameter in a circle is 7 cm. , then the circumference of the circle = cm. ($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$) (3.5 or 7 or 22 or 44)
30. If the diagonals length of a rhombus are 10 cm. , 12 cm. , then its area = cm^2 (120 or 60 or 24 or 32)
31. $(4 \times 31) \times 25 = 4 \times (A \times 31)$, then A =
(4 or 31 or 25 or 100)
32. If we added 3 to the number x , then we get
($3x$ or $3+x$ or $2x+3$ or $2x$)
33. A square of side length 10 cm. , then its area = cm^2
(100 or 50 or 25 or 5)
34. The circumference of the circle whose diameter length is 7 cm. = cm. (14 or 22 or 21 or 44)
35. The number of axes of symmetry of a square =
(1 or 2 or 3 or 4)
36. The solution of the equation $x - 5 = 9$ is $x = \dots\dots\dots$
(4 or 14 or 24 or 5)

37.	$213 + 87 = 87 + 213$ (..... property) (associative or commutative or additive identity or closure)
38.	The parallelogram has axes of symmetry. (2 or 3 or 4 or 0)
39.	The radius length of a circle whose circumference is 88 cm. = cm. ($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$) (7 or 14 or 21 or 28)
40.	x, y are two natural numbers their sum is 20 , then $y =$ ($20 + x$ or $20 - x$ or $x - 20$ or $\frac{x}{20}$)
41.	The circumference of a circle of radius length 5 cm. = $\pi \times$ cm. (4 or 6 or 8 or 10)
42.	If the area of a rhombus is 96 cm^2 and the length of one of its diagonals is 12 cm. , then the length of other diagonal is cm. (8 or 12 or 16 or 24)
43.	The area of the square whose perimeter is 40 cm. is cm^2 (100 or 16 or 50 or 20)
44.	The number of axes of symmetry of the rhombus is (4 or 3 or 2 or 1)
45.	The multiplicative neutral element in \mathbb{N} is (0 or 1 or 2 or 3)
46.	If we subtract 3 from the number y , we get ($3y$ or $y - 3$ or $3 + y$ or $3 - y$)
47.	The second coordinate of the point (3 , 1) is (3 or 1 or 4 or 2)
48.	The circumference of a circle of radius length 6 cm. = $\pi \times$ (3 cm. or 6 cm. or 12 cm. or 9 cm.)
49.	If $y = 4x$, then $y =$ (where $x = 3$) (7 or 12 or 43 or 34)
50.	$4 - 6$ <input type="checkbox"/> \mathbb{N} (\in or \notin or \subset or $\not\subset$)
51.	If $x - 2 = 7$, then $x =$ (5 or 6 or 9 or 10)

52.	The transformation $\longrightarrow \longleftarrow$ is (reflection or rotation or translation or otherwise)
53.	13 , 18 , 23 , 28 , (in the same pattern) (32 or 30 or 33 or 31)
54.	$(18 + 23) + 10 = 18 + (23 + 10)$ (..... property) (associative or commutative or closure or distributive)
55.	The perimeter of a square whose side length is L cm. = cm. ($L + 4$ or $4L$ or $L \times L$ or $2L$)
56.	The circumference of a circle of radius length 4 cm. = $\pi \times$ cm. (4 or 8 or 18 or 10)
57.	Circumference of the circle = (πr or $2\pi r$ or $2r$ or $\pi + r$)
58.	Add 3 to the number $x =$ (x or $x + 3$ or $3x$ or $\frac{x}{3}$)
59.	The circumference of the circle of radius length 7 cm. = $\pi \times$ cm. (7 or 14 or 21 or 22)
60.	The isosceles triangle has line (s) of symmetry. (0 or 1 or 2 or 4)
61.	The multiplicative neutral element in \mathbb{N} is (0 or 1 or 2 or 3)
62.	$\frac{7}{2} \square \mathbb{N}$ (\in or \notin or \subset or $\not\subset$)
63.	$36 + 4 = 4 + 36$, this property is property. (closure or commutative or associative or additive identity)
64.	The symbolic expression for the double of a number x is ($x + 2$ or $2x$ or $2 + x$ or x)
65.	$(20 \times 52) \times 4 =$ (..... $\times 20$) $\times 52$ (2 or 3 or 4 or 5)
66.	A circle with diameter length 7 cm. , its circumference = cm. (Consider $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$) (22 or 23 or 24 or 25)
67.	The number of axes of symmetry of a parallelogram is (0 or 1 or 2 or 3)

68. Two numbers x and y , their sum is 30 , then $y = \dots\dots\dots$
 (30 + x or 30 - x or $x - 30$ or $\frac{x}{30}$)

69. The solution of the equation $3 + x = 11$ is $x = \dots\dots\dots$
 (33 or 8 or 14 or 113)

70. The radius length of a circle whose circumference is 44 cm. = $\dots\dots\dots$ cm.
 (7 or 14 or 22 or 88)

71. If $3x = 6$, then $6x = \dots\dots\dots$ (3 or 9 or 12 or 18)

72. The area of a square which its diagonal length is 12 cm. = $\dots\dots\dots$ cm^2
 (144 or 24 or 72 or 48)

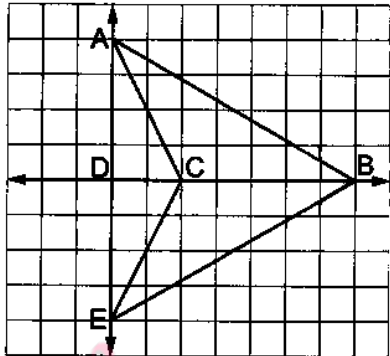

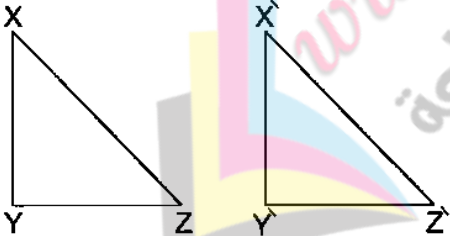
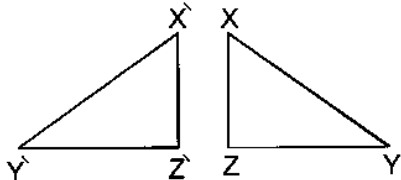
73. On the coordinate plane , the image of point Y by reflection in the straight line L is the point $\dots\dots\dots$

(X or Y or Z or E)

74. In the opposite figure :
 $\overline{A'B'}$ is the image of \overline{AB} by $\dots\dots\dots$

(translation or reflection or rotation or otherwise)

75. $(753 + 972) + 247 = (\dots\dots\dots + 753) + 247$
(247 or 972 or 753 or 1 972)
76. The next number in the pattern 30 , 45 , 60 is
(70 or 95 or 75 or 85)
77. If we add 5 to the double of the number Y , we get
(5 - Y or 5 + Y or 5 + 2 Y or 5 - 2 Y)
78. If $37 \times 15 = 37 \times Y + 37 \times 10$, then Y =
(10 or 5 or 15 or 25)
79. The area of a rhombus whose diagonals lengths are 6 cm. and 4 cm.
= cm^2
(12 or 21 or 6 or 16)
80. The area of the square whose diagonal length is 10 cm. = cm^2
(50 or 100 or 60 or 70)
81. The circumference of a circle of radius 8 cm. = $\pi \times \dots\dots\dots$ cm.
(4 or 8 or 16 or 2)
82. The additive neutral element in \mathbb{N} the multiplicative neutral element in \mathbb{N}
(< or > or = or \geq)
83. The smallest prime number \times any prime number = number.
(odd or even or prime or neither)
84. The perimeter of a rectangle is 20 cm. If its length is x cm. , then its width = cm.
($20 - x$ or $x - 20$ or $10 - x$ or $20 \div x$)
85. The solution of the equation $x - 2 = 2$ in \mathbb{N} is $x = \dots\dots\dots$
(0 or 4 or 8 or 16)
86. The area of a rhombus whose diagonals lengths are 12 cm.
, 16 cm. = cm^2
(56 or 69 or 96 or 192)
87. Subtract 7 from x = ($x - 7$ or $7 + x$ or $7x$ or $7 - x$)
88. If $y \div 10 = 10$, then y = (100 or 1 or 0 or 10)
89. $(3 - 5) \square \mathbb{N}$ (\in or \notin or \nsubseteq or \subset)
90. If the side length of equilateral triangle is L cm. , then the mathematical relation between its perimeter and its side is P =
($L + 3$ or $4L$ or $L + 4$ or $3L$)

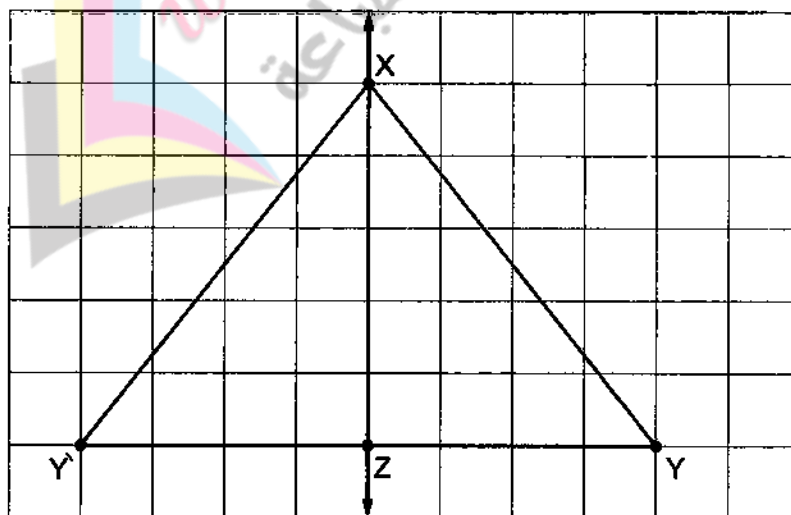
91.	$7 \times 98 = 7 \times 100 - 7 \times \dots\dots\dots$	(98 or 2 or 100 or 7)
92.	If $x - 3 = 5$, then $2x = \dots\dots\dots$	(16 or 8 or 4 or 6)
93.	<p>In the opposite figure :</p> <p>The image of $\triangle ABC$ by reflection across \overleftrightarrow{BD} is</p> <p>($\triangle ABD$ or $\triangle EBD$ or $\triangle EBC$ or $\triangle ABE$)</p>	
94.	<p>The opposite transformation is</p> <p>(reflection or rotation or translation or diameter)</p>	
95.	The additive neutral element in \mathbb{N} is	(6 or 0 or 100 or 1)
96.	If the longest chord in a circle is 7 cm. , then the circumference of the circle is cm. $(\pi = \frac{22}{7})$	(3.5 or 22 or 7 or 44)
97.	<p>In the figure below :</p> <p>XYZ transforms into $X'Y'Z'$, then this transformation is called</p>	 <p>(reflection or translation or rotation)</p>
98.	Twice a number x added to 2 , is written as	($2 + 2x$ or $2 - 2x$ or $2x - 2$ or $x - 2$)
99.	If $4x = 20$, $x \in \mathbb{N}$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$	(5 or 4 or 3 or 2)
100.	<p>In the opposite figure :</p> <p>$\triangle XYZ$ is transformed to $\triangle X'Y'Z'$, then this transformation is called</p> <p>(reflection or translation or rotation or none of previous)</p>	
101.	$7 \times (100 - \dots\dots\dots) = 7 \times 98$	(0 or 1 or 2)

Choose the Correct Answer:

1. $7 - 5 \square \mathbb{N}$ (\subset or $\not\subset$ or \notin or \in)
2. If we add 3 to the number x , we get
($3x$ or $3+x$ or $2x+3$ or $2x$)
3. $(93 + 7) - (7 + 93) = \dots\dots\dots$ (0 or 10 or 100 or $1\,000$)
4. The perimeter of an equilateral triangle whose side length L cm. = cm.
($L+3$ or $3L$ or $6+L$ or $6L$)
5. The circumference of a circle of radius 4 cm. = $\pi \times \dots\dots\dots$ cm.
(4 or 8 or 16 or 10)
6. $(4 \times 31) \times 25 = (31 \times \dots\dots\dots) \times 25$ (2 or 4 or 3 or 5)
7. The area of a rhombus whose diagonals lengths are 12 cm. , 16 cm.
= cm^2 (69 or 96 or 56 or 192)
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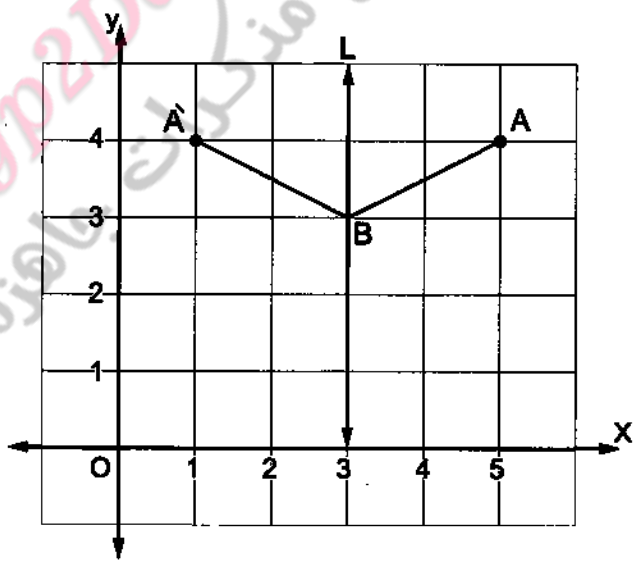
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$\triangle XYZ$ is transformed to $\triangle X'Y'Z'$, then this transformation is called



(reflection or translation or rotation or otherwise)

10. The symbolic expression for the double of the number y is
($y+2$ or $2y$ or y or $y-2$)

11. A circle of diameter 28 cm. , its circumference = cm.
(22 or 44 or **88** or 56)
12. If $86 \times 15 = 86 \times X + 86 \times 10$, then $X =$
(10 or **5** or 15 or 20)
13. $(8 \div 4)$ \mathbb{N} (**\in** or \notin or \subset or $\not\subset$)
14. The area of the square of diagonal length 8 cm. = cm^2
(16 or **32** or 64 or 96)
15. The area of the rhombus of diagonals lengths 6 cm. , 8 cm.
= cm^2 (12 or **24** or 48 or 96)
16. The area of a square whose perimeter 32 cm. = cm^2
(128 or 32 or **64** or 1 024)
17. On the coordinate plane in the opposite figure the image of the point A by reflection in L is

((5 , 4) or (3 , 3) or **(1 , 4)** or (4 , 1))
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37. $213 + 87 = 87 + 213$ (..... property)
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42. If the area of a rhombus is 96 cm^2 and the length of one of its diagonals is 12 cm. , then the length of other diagonal is cm.
(8 or 12 or **16** or 24)
43. The area of the square whose perimeter is 40 cm. is cm^2
(**100** or 16 or 50 or 20)
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45. The multiplicative neutral element in \mathbb{N} is
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46. If we subtract 3 from the number y , we get
($3y$ or **$y - 3$** or $3 + y$ or $3 - y$)
47. The second coordinate of the point (3 , 1) is
(3 or **1** or 4 or 2)
48. The circumference of a circle of radius length 6 cm. = $\pi \times$
(3 cm. or 6 cm. or **12 cm.** or 9 cm.)
49. If $y = 4x$, then $y =$ (where $x = 3$) (7 or **12** or 43 or 34)
50. $4 - 6 \square \mathbb{N}$ (\in or **\notin** or \subset or $\not\subset$)
51. If $x - 2 = 7$, then $x =$ (5 or 6 or **9** or 10)

52. The transformation $\longrightarrow \longleftarrow$ is
(reflection or rotation or translation or otherwise)
53. 13 , 18 , 23 , 28 , (in the same pattern)
(32 or 30 or 33 or 31)
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65. $(20 \times 52) \times 4 =$ (..... $\times 20$) $\times 52$ (2 or 3 or 4 or 5)
66. A circle with diameter length 7 cm. , its circumference = cm.
(Consider $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$) (22 or 23 or 24 or 25)
67. The number of axes of symmetry of a parallelogram is
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 ($30 + x$ or $30 - x$ or $x - 30$ or $\frac{x}{30}$)

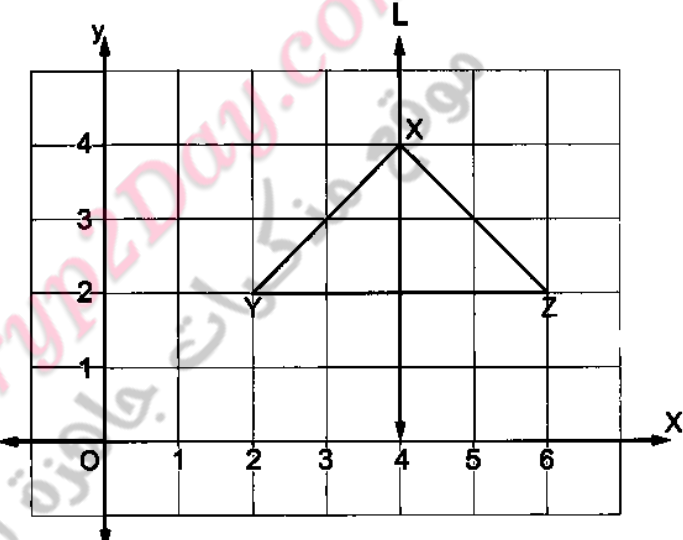
69. The solution of the equation $3 + x = 11$ is $x = \dots\dots\dots$
 (33 or 8 or 14 or 113)

70. The radius length of a circle whose circumference is 44 cm. = $\dots\dots\dots$ cm.
 (7 or 14 or 22 or 88)

71. If $3x = 6$, then $6x = \dots\dots\dots$
 (3 or 9 or 12 or 18)

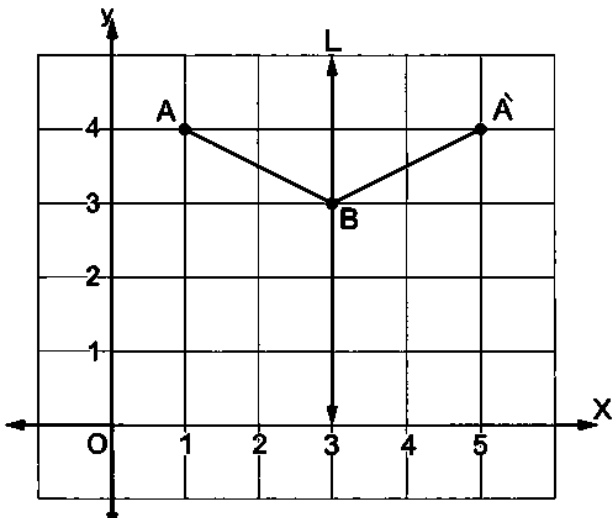
72. The area of a square which its diagonal length is 12 cm. = $\dots\dots\dots$ cm²
 (144 or 24 or 72 or 48)

73. On the coordinate plane , the image of point Y by reflection in the straight line L is the point $\dots\dots\dots$



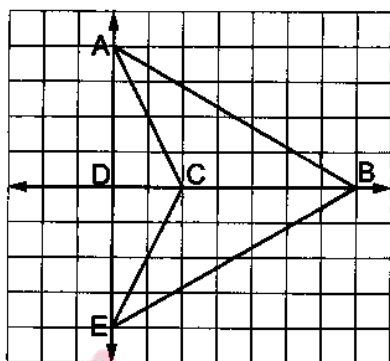

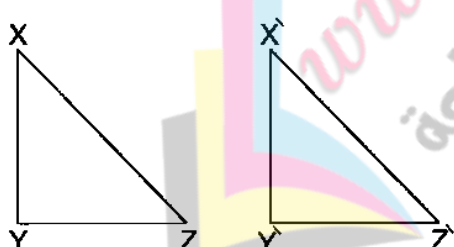
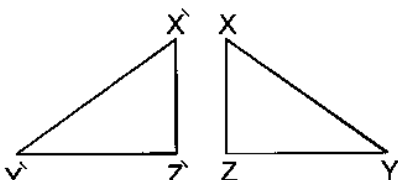
(X or Y or Z or E)

74. In the opposite figure :
 $\overline{A'B'}$ is the image of \overline{AB} by $\dots\dots\dots$



(translation or reflection or rotation or otherwise)

75. $(753 + 972) + 247 = (\dots\dots\dots + 753) + 247$
(247 or **972** or 753 or 1 972)
76. The next number in the pattern 30 , 45 , 60 is
(70 or 95 or **75** or 85)
77. If we add 5 to the double of the number Y , we get
(5 - Y or 5 + Y or **5 + 2 Y** or 5 - 2 Y)
78. If $37 \times 15 = 37 \times Y + 37 \times 10$, then Y =
(10 or **5** or 15 or 25)
79. The area of a rhombus whose diagonals lengths are 6 cm. and 4 cm.
= cm^2
(**12** or 21 or 6 or 16)
80. The area of the square whose diagonal length is 10 cm. = cm^2
(**50** or 100 or 60 or 70)
81. The circumference of a circle of radius 8 cm. = $\pi \times \dots\dots\dots$ cm.
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82. The additive neutral element in \mathbb{N} the multiplicative neutral element in \mathbb{N}
(**\leq** or $>$ or $=$ or \geq)
83. The smallest prime number \times any prime number = number.
(odd or **even** or prime or neither)
84. The perimeter of a rectangle is $20\frac{1}{2}$ cm. If its length is x cm. , then its width = cm.
($20 - x$ or $x - 20$ or **$10 - x$** or $20 \div x$)
85. The solution of the equation $x - 2 = 2$ in \mathbb{N} is $x = \dots\dots\dots$
(0 or **4** or 8 or 16)
86. The area of a rhombus whose diagonals lengths are 12 cm.
, 16 cm. = cm^2
(56 or 69 or **96** or 192)
87. Subtract 7 from x = (**$x - 7$** or $7 + x$ or $7x$ or $7 - x$)
88. If $y + 10 = 10$, then y = (**100** or 1 or 0 or 10)
89. $(3 - 5) \square \mathbb{N}$ (\in or **\notin** or \nsubseteq or \subset)
90. If the side length of equilateral triangle is L cm. , then the mathematical relation between its perimeter and its side is P =
(L + 3 or 4 L or L + 4 or **3 L**)

91. $7 \times 98 = 7 \times 100 - 7 \times \dots\dots\dots$ (98 or **2** or 100 or 7)
92. If $x - 3 = 5$, then $2x = \dots\dots\dots$ (16 or 8 or 4 or 6)
93. In the opposite figure :
The image of $\triangle ABC$ by reflection across \overleftrightarrow{BD} is
($\triangle ABD$ or $\triangle EBD$ or **$\triangle EBC$** or $\triangle ABE$)
- 
94. The opposite transformation is
(**reflection** or rotation or translation or diameter)
- 
95. The additive neutral element in \mathbb{N} is
(6 or **0** or 100 or 1)
96. If the longest chord in a circle is 7 cm. , then the circumference of the circle is cm. ($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$) (3.5 or **22** or 7 or 44)
97. In the figure below :
 XYZ transforms into $X'Y'Z'$, then this transformation is called
(reflection or **translation** or rotation)
- 
98. Twice a number x added to 2 , is written as
(**$2 + 2x$** or $2 - 2x$ or $2x - 2$ or $x - 2$)
99. If $4x = 20$, $x \in \mathbb{N}$, then $x = \dots\dots\dots$ (**5** or 4 or 3 or 2)
100. In the opposite figure :
 $\triangle XYZ$ is transformed to $\triangle X'Y'Z'$
, then this transformation is called
(**reflection** or translation or rotation or none of previous)
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101. $7 \times (100 - \dots\dots\dots) = 7 \times 98$ (0 or 1 or **2**)